Reg. No. : | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Question Paper Code : 87128

M.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY/MARCH 2013.

Third Semester

Airline and Airport Management

103055 — AVIATION MANAGEMENT

(All Regulations)

Time : Three hours Maximum : 100 marks

PART A — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

Answer any FIVE questions.

1. What is the purpose of introducing grooves in the concrete surface of the runway, which run perpendicular to the direction of the landing of the aircraft?

2. Why is a wind sock kept in view of the runway of an airport?

3. What is meant by AOPA and IATA in civil aviation?

4. What are the factors influencing the pricing of airline tickets?

5. In what ways has cargo committee of IATA contributed to the effectiveness of IATA?

6. What are the three workgroups of the operations committee of IATA?

7. What are the four taskforces of the flight operations group (FOG) of IATA?

8. What is the role of Environment Committee of IATA?

PART B — (4 × 16 = 64 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

9. (a) Discuss the role of the International Association of air transport executives in promoting Aviation Management.

Or

(b) Explain the role and responsibilities of the Indian Pilots Association.

10. (a) What are the contributions of the central Industrial Security Force (CISF) to the security Standards of airports in India?

Or

(b) How do safety regulations take care of Air Safety through Fire Safety Systems?

11. (a) How has progress been achieved in Aviation by applying human factors in aviation safety.

Or

(b) In what respects should Indian Aviation face the challenges of wastage of fuel?

12. (a) How does IATA seek to improve the interests of the Airlines across the globe?

Or

(b) Discuss the corporate governance structure of IATA.

PART C — (1 × 16 = 16 marks)

Case Study – Compulsory

13. The technical innovations have presented additional court-reviewable topics. Customs officials at some airports are currently using the Body Search X-ray to examine drug-smuggling suspects. The system basically sees through clothes. Specifically, passengers who cause customs officials to become suspicious are required to choose between a pat-down search or to stand in front of a machine that arguably renders an image of the suspect naked.

Customs officials had hoped that the new technology would help quiet a controversy over the agencies searches, which Civil liberty activists feel that it focuses too much on minority passengers. A hands-off approach, as felt by customs officials would seem less intrusive" Typical questions being raised are "Are These X-Rays Too Revealing?, Targeting Drug smugglers. Airport Screening Device Sees Right Through Clothes,". However, the technology is so effective that it reveals just about everything. In other words, airport security officials might be able to view a little more than what the average citizen is personally inclined to show to a stranger. This modesty has nothing to do with carriage of weapons. Pulsed radar scanners, which pretty much produce an image of an individual's naked body, are clearly intrusive.

In summary, the courts currently do not require a physical intrusion in order to determine that a search has taken place. The problem evolving is that as technology improves, it becomes easier to characterize information as being exposed, because technology can now expose it.

Question :

(a) Discuss briefly as to just how intrusive a search is permissible?

(b) What is your idea of a more acceptable alternative?

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Question Paper Code : 71128

M.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, AUGUST 2012.

Third Semester

Airline and Airport Management

103055 – AVIATION MANAGEMENT

(All Regulations)

Time : Three hours Maximum : 100 marks

PART A — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

Answer any FIVE questions.

1. Define Aviation Management.
2. What is a flight Data recorder?
3. Write a short note on Federal Aviation Interactive Reporting System.
4. Define the Convention on International Civil Aviation.
5. State the purpose of Inter Agency Committee for Aviation Policy.
6. What are all the safety draft documents of FAA?
7. Define Aircraft Management.
8. Define IATA. Explain about the committees involved in it.

PART B — (4 × 16 = 64 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

9. (a) Explain briefly about the Aviation Sector in India.

Or

(b) Explain in detail about Civil Aviation and Airport.

10. (a) Explain briefly about AVSEC rules and regulations.

Or

(b) Explain briefly about Federal Aviation Interactive Reporting System.

11. (a) Explain briefly the Profitability towards Airline Industry.

Or

(b) Explain in detail the Aircraft Management Safety Standards guidelines for Federal Flight Programmes.

12. (a) Explain in detail the IATA committees.

Or

(b) Explain in detail the Rules and Regulations of the industry committee.

PART C — (1 × 16 = 16 marks)

Case Study – Compulsory

13. The British Airway pilots on flight 268 out of Los Angels International Airport would learn later that theirs had been a fairly memorable explosion. "a spectacular night time burst of flame," which promoted many Los Angeles residents who had felt the "pops" and witnessed the flames to call the airport immediately.

Despite the incident at takeoff, the British Airways pilots, after discussion with the airline engineers at Heathrow Airport in London, decided to continue the flight uninterrupted. The crew later sent out a Mayday (distress) signal when the fuel pump warning light came on, and the plane made an emergency landing in Manchester England. Rough headwinds over the Atlantic had burned up more fuel than normal and the plane had to cruise at 29,000 feet rather than 36,000 feet because it was flying on only three engines. Ultimately, it emerged that the plane had enough fuel to make it to London, but the crew did not want to take a chance. Passengers were transferred to another plane that took them safely to Heathrow.

The incident sparked animosity between the United States and Great Britain. The U.S. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) announced that it was preparing to take strong action against British Airways with the primary charge of "careless and reckless operation of an aircraft". This move was fairly unprecedented, because normally the FAA would have let Britain and its Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) officials handle the actions of a British airliner. The CAA, the British Air Line Pilots Association, and British Airways countered by declaring that the crew's actions were acceptable and standard practice.

They also refuted critics' claims that any connection between the crew's decision and the recently enacted E.U. regulations was "ludicrous" and "crazy." Nonetheless, U.S. aviation officials insisted that the British Airways decision had been an "absence of judgment" and "an indictment of the safety culture of

British Airways". U.S. officials also criticized the lower altitude at which the BA flight was forced to fly: "You are sucking fuel like you are Exxon itself." The bickering and threats lasted several months as the U.S. claimed that FAA regulations applied in this instance while the U.K. argued that CAA and E.U. rules applied. FAA regulations stated that, even with an inoperable engine, the pilot is allowed to continue if he or she decides that doing so is "just as safe as landing at the nearest suitable airport."

Many critics, however, declared that crossing an ocean on three engines fell short of "just as safe." The FAA considered penalties. The most extreme option was to refuse British Airways flights entry into U.S. airspace; the less severe option was to impose a stiff penalty. Less than a week later, on February 25, the same airplane, flying as Flight 18 from Singapore to Heathrow, lost one of its four engines (coincidentally the replacement for the previous failed engine). Flight 18 was 3.5 hours into its 14-hour flight, and the pilots decided to continue. The flight was uneventful and the plane landed safely in London. Ultimately, the FAA took no action against British Airways, but the airline agreed to follow FAA regulations when flying in U.S. airspace.

Questions

(a) What are all the Aviation Management Principles have been adopted by British airways?

(b) Explain briefly about the Principles need to be implemented to avoid the crisis in the future.
